

Scraps and Facts.

— Miss Jane C. Yatman, of New York, broke the woman bicycle record on last Wednesday by completing 200 miles in 84 hours, seven days, on a 20 mile road track, officially measured. She is 24 years old and weighs 116 pounds, and finished in a collapsed and crazy condition. She had only four hours sleep in the 84 and intended to ride 800 miles; but her stomach went back on her because she insisted on eating ice cream and drinking ice water.

— An authority says that there are 979 saving banks in the United States having depositors to the number of 5,385,000 and total deposits amounting to \$2,065,000,000. Great Britain's savings banks have on deposit \$780,000,000, France's \$652,000,000, Russia's \$198,000,000, Italy's \$98,000,000. Thus it is seen that the savings banks of the United States exceed the combined deposits of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy by \$366,000,000.

— The Dewey home fund was increased last Monday by \$7,695. This advance is in response to the recent statement of the national Dewey committee. Over a hundred subscribers sent in their money by mail or wire from all parts of the country. While the committee is much encouraged by these liberal gifts, it is desired to add not less than \$25,000 to the amount received, which is now \$34,748. It is assured that Admiral Dewey will accept the gift and will greatly appreciate the patriotic generosity of his fellow citizens.

— John Lynch, a desperate thug arrested by the New York police, resisted the officer while in the patrol wagon on his way to the station and was beaten into what appeared to be insensibility. Sergeant Bell, thinking he might be shamming as he lay on the floor of the station house, applied strong ammonia to his nostrils. Lynch thereupon kicked the sergeant in the stomach and punched him in the face. The sergeant, enraged, threw the ammonia into the man's face. The doctors at Bellevue hospital, where Lynch was taken for treatment, say he will lose both his eyes.

— A Manila dispatch of Saturday says: It is reported that the insurgents have captured the United States gunboat Urdaneta, in the Orani river, in the northwest side of Manila bay, where she was patrolling. One officer and nine of her crew are missing. The United States gunboat Petrel, sent to investigate the matter, returned and reported that the Urdaneta was beached opposite the town of Ormai, on the Orani river. She was riddled with bullets and burned, and the following guns, with their ammunition, were captured: One 1-pounder, one Colt automatic gun and one Nordenf 25-millimetre gun. The crew of the Urdaneta are prisoners or have been killed. Further details are lacking.

— It is figured out that the Indian wars of the United States from the year 1831 to the year 1891, have cost in money expended by the Federal treasury over \$110,000,000, and for every Indian warrior in these various conflicts 15 American soldiers have lost their lives. The war with the Cheyennes in 1865 alone cost more than \$40,000,000 and the lives of hundreds of soldiers, though the hostiles lost but 20 of their braves. The Philadelphia Record claims that "the main difference between our present war in the Philippines and our past wars with Indians, is that it is being carried on at a great distance from home." Of course the greater distance, the greater the expense, and the probabilities are that in the end, our Filipino bill will throw the Cheyenne budget in the shade. Ten or 12 years from now will be plenty of time to begin asking the question: "When will the war tax stop?"

— About 25 representatives of the Southern Spinners' association from North and South Carolina are now in this city, says a Philadelphia, Pa., dispatch of Friday. The delegation is headed by President J. H. McAden and Secretary G. B. Hiss, of Charlotte, N. C. The visitors came to see the National Export association. They will, while here, it is said, discuss questions which may result in temporarily shutting down a large number of mills in the south. This is on account of the anticipated increase of cost of cotton. The present price of material such as the mills in the association use is 61 cents per pound. It is expected that in 60 days the price will be raised to 71 cents. The question whether or not it would be advisable to take orders at the present price or refuse them is accordingly the principal subject of discussion with the committeemen here, and among the members of the association themselves. Secretary Hiss said tonight that the present prices are entirely too low, and unless an advance is made it will be impossible to fill orders at the anticipated rise in the price of the raw material. As a matter of fact, he thought it would be better to shut down than run the mills at a loss. Should there be a general shut-down it might affect 150 mills in the south.

— Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued last Friday night, shows an increase in the movement of cotton into sight for the past seven days of 24,000 bales over the seven days ending September 22, last year, a decrease of 25,000 under the same time year before last and a decrease of 56,000 the same time in 1896. The total crop movement into sight for the 22 days of the new season is 689,189, against 495,665 last year, and 678,074 year before last. The total movement at all United States ports since September 1 was 481,806, against 327,382 last year; interior stocks in excess of September 1, 88,524, against 71,527 last year; southern mill takings 90,984, against 82,174 last year, and 75,870 year before last. The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 147,767, against 112,302 last year. Since the close of the commercial year stocks at American ports and the 29 leading southern interior centres have been increased 260,816 bales, against an increase for the same period of 225,925,

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1899.

— The demonstrated ability of the south to force Liverpool to raise her cotton figures, makes one feel like throwing up his hat.

— Jerry Simpson is said to have been booed off a lecture platform at Wichita, Kansas, last Friday. It was while he was addressing a local G. A. R. reunion. He said: "I glory in the spunk of Aguinaldo's men. They are simply fighting to regain the land the Catholics took from them."

— We think our Charleston friends are rather too sanguine. There may be breaks in the cotton market from time to time; but there is little probability of any more cotton on this market at less than 6 cents. If it is by waiting they expect to win, they will have to wait until next year.

— The News and Courier is worried to know why cotton is bringing higher prices at the interior towns than it is at Charleston. The answer is easy. Spinners and speculators decline to be deceived by the recent estimates of a big crop. They know that cotton is worth a great deal more than New York and Liverpool are offering.

— They are colonels now—both Kohn and Watson. Governor McSweeney appointed them the other day as aids pro tem. on his staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The appointment was really to facilitate the gathering of news on the proposed New York trip; but both of them, August Kohn and E. J. Watson, are good fellows, and they will do honor to their new titles which, of course, will become permanent fixtures.

— The Charleston people have been disappointed with regard to a bicycle and automobile exhibit it was their intention to hold there this fall. The automobile manufacturers find that they are so busy with orders that they have no time to send out machines for exhibition purposes. Instead of this exhibit, therefore, Charleston will revert back to the usual fall festival, which is always an occasion of great enjoyment to up-country visitors.

— The alleged threat of southern cotton mills to shut down if cotton continues to advance in price, is regarded as a pretty good joke in this section. There will still be a good margin of profit at much higher prices than now prevail, and so long as there is a good margin of profit, the shutting down idea is not likely to prove very popular. The only way the mills have of protecting themselves in the present situation is to shorten the reins on their business and refrain from taking long time orders.

— President Diaz, of Mexico, was recently invited by the governors of the various states to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the government building at Chicago. Last week the Mexican congress unanimously granted to the president a leave of absence for 20 days for the purpose, and on Friday a bill was passed appropriating the sum of \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the trip. All this goes to indicate that the feelings of the Mexicans are especially friendly to the people of the United States.

— The inhabitants of the rural districts of Yankeeedom evidently have a rather mixed idea of the personality of Senator Tillman. This we gather from a paragraph, under the caption of "Shotgun Tillman," which we find in "The Journal," a little patent sheet that somebody has sent us from Central Falls, Rhode Island. The paragraph is as follows:

The great and good Caligula was wonderfully influenced by the climate of Rome. The sensitive soul of Pitchfork Tillman is likewise subject to change by the same atmospheric conditions. For example, in North Carolina he talks shotgun for wage-earners, but the moment he opens his mouth in New England he calls our attention to the man with the hoe. In North Carolina he is tigerous, in New England a cooing dove. He is no political poltroon, but merely a poor unfortunate saint, remarkably subject to atmospheric and climatic conditions.

— The most reasonable defense that we have ever heard of the cotton option contract business is that it enables mill men to take big orders and hedge against them by buying contracts for future delivery. Of late we have heard mill men say that even under these conditions a cotton mill runs just as much risk against loss as an individual—that it is as much of a game of hazard for one as for the other. It is not only because of the margin of difference between the price of futures and the price of spots; but it is often the case

that futures go down while spots are going up and vice versa. Several cases could be mentioned where mills have been wrecked by dealing in futures, and there are quite a number of mills that have long profit and loss accounts, showing principally loss, occasioned by such speculations.

— The arrangements for the Dewey reception in New York have not been progressing entirely without friction. The Grand Army people, as they always do, decided that they must have the best in sight and claimed a place at the head of the procession. General Roe, who has charge of the arrangements, refused this modest request, and the Grand Army people complained to Governor Roosevelt. Governor Roosevelt wrote to General Roe and ordered him to give the Grand Army people any and everything they wanted. General Roe's friends explained to the governor that the general was acting not as commander of the state troops, but as a representative of the city of New York. Realizing, therefore, that the matter was none of his business, the governor took it all back. General Roe stood firm in his position and now there is some question as to whether the Grand Army will be willing to play. In the meantime, it is expected that Dewey may figure somewhere at the head of the procession.

— Seafaring sports all over the world are more or less interested in the coming race between the yachts Shamrock and Columbia. The only practical issue involved in this event is whether the Shamrock can outlast the Columbia or whether the Columbia can outlast the Shamrock. Race horse breeders defend horse racing on the ground of a tendency to improvement of speed and staying powers in horses. Maybe this is a good defense and maybe it is not. But not even a defense like this can be put up for yacht racing. The sailboat has all but played out. Steam has taken its place almost entirely. Even were this not the case, such yachts as are used for racing purposes could not be of any utility anyway for they have no carrying capacity. Every other consideration is sacrifice to speed. For the honor of winning the sports on both sides have spent about \$1,500,000. It is generally believed that if Sir Thomas Lipton is the winner, he will eventually be made a peer of the realm. This is worth something for an Englishman; but with a healthy American would not figure much. Lately it has been suggested that as one outcome of the race, there may be practical results that have not yet been fully taken into consideration. This country is making a strong pull for the shipbuilding trade of the world. Since the Spanish-American war, there has been a growing belief that Yankees are somewhere about the top of the ladder in the shipbuilding business. If the Yankees win this race, they will have still another point in their favor, and if the British win it, they will be so much the better able to hold their own. There may be something in this suggestion; but we do not take a great deal of stock in it. More than anything else, the whole thing looks to us like wasteful extravagance.

— We very much fear that the result of the damage suit in the court of common pleas last week will ultimately result in much that will be disagreeable and litigious. We allude to the case in which Don Cameron buggy-whipped David Schein, in a fence corner, on St. Helena island, sometime ago, and in which the latter had to break through a fence to escape the sting of the lash. We do not criticize the court or the attorneys. Their duty was plain and they performed that duty. The jury gave Schein a verdict for \$500. He had asked for \$10,000. What we desire to impress upon the minds of our readers is this: Had Cameron been a poor man, it is likely Schein would have had him up on the criminal side of the court and had him fined or chain-gangged for his violation of state law. But Cameron has money, and money, in these days, although claimed to be the root of all evil, appears also to be a wonderful salve for cuts from a buggy-whip. It is likely now, when a man has, or is supposed to have, a little money, and his another, the result will be a damage suit, and there is no telling how much the defendant would have to pay if juries follow the precedent laid down by the jury in the above case, if our information is correct, and that is that the jury could come to no decision, so each wrote on a piece of paper what he thought Schein ought to get, and then they divided it by 12 and rendered the average as a just and true verdict, under their oaths aforesaid. This is what we call a bad precedent.—Palmetto Post.

— We are unable to agree in the view that The Palmetto Post takes of this case. That Schein was selling liquor to Negroes on Cameron's place is probably correct. It is no doubt true also that Schein brought a civil instead of a criminal action against Cameron because of the money that was promised as the outcome of the former. In that Schein showed good sense. But nowhere does it appear that Cameron was justified in taking the law into his own hands as he did when he gave Schein a whipping. If he was satisfied that Schein was guilty of selling liquor, then it would have become him much better to have instituted a criminal prosecution against Schein for violation of the dispensary law. This would have led to ample punishment, and would have left no ground for further legal proceedings on the part of Schein. We fail to see any occasion for worry over the precedent that has been set by the case. On the contrary there will be some cause for congratulation if this precedent should be generally followed. People are sel-

dom able to secure satisfactory settlement of their differences by means of personal violence. It would be much better if they would leave all such matters to the courts, and so far as results are concerned it will make but little difference whether they resort to criminal or civil processes.

— We notice a persistent effort on the part of some of the newspapers to try to justify the holding of the Philippines because it was Dewey who began the work of taking them. The idea is a demagogic one. It seeks to create a sentiment in unthinking people that to give up the Philippines would be a grave reflection on the "heroic Dewey;" that it would be in the nature of a direct snub. Now is this not silly? Surely there are not many intelligent people who now consider Dewey's presence in the Philippines at the breaking out of the war as a matter of accident. The Spanish war was practically settled on even before the blowing up of the Maine. The blowing up of the Maine had no other effect than to bring it on that much sooner. The only reason that Dewey was at Hong Kong was because Montojo was at Manila. Dewey went to Manila, not after Aguinaldo; but after Montojo. Deny it as we will, the plain fact is that he made an ally of Aguinaldo. Everybody remembers how we all crowded when Dewey informed the war department of Aguinaldo's willingness to assist us. We all felt then that Aguinaldo only needed guns, and we knew we could furnish him with as many as he needed. We did furnish him with thousands that he helped us to take from the Spaniards. Since then the situation has changed. There has been treachery and lots of it; but who is responsible? Is Aguinaldo and his Filipinos? If so, we confess we are unable to see it that way. Neither is Dewey responsible. The responsibility lies with President McKinley, and behind him, with the American people. These are the facts and no amount of political or other sophistry can change them in the slightest degree. We can, if we desire, easily justify our presence in the Philippines from the standpoint of material benefit, just as the highway robber can justify his calling on the ground of necessity; but when called upon to defend our position from the standpoint of right, we must hold our peace, because after all it is a question with many as to whether a liar is really not worse than a thief.

— The Warehouse Movement. From the reports that are being published in the papers, it appears that the cotton warehouse movement recently inaugurated in this section is extending to all parts of the south and financiers all over the country are beginning to give the matter their serious attention. The general plan of the warehouse business is quite simple. In the first place it is necessary to provide a suitable building. Then there must be sufficient insurance against fire, and next, satisfactory assurance of the safe keeping of the stored goods. Cotton all ways represents a definite value, and consequently when stored in a warehouse that is safeguarded as just outlined, it ought to be ample security for reasonable loans at a comparatively low rate of interest.

— There is a convention of cotton growers in Atlanta next month for the purpose of discussing the situation generally with a view to agreeing on some systematic plan of action with reference to the matter. Such a convention is likely to be productive of good results rather than otherwise; but at the same time it is doubtful as to whether there is any real necessity for it. The matter is fast regulating itself along proper business lines, and a perfect system is now in a fair way of development. The following from the last issue of The Manufacturer's Record outlines some of the advantages that may be expected to accrue:

"The cheapening of the rate for money, as these warehouse receipts would be accepted as good collateral in New York, Baltimore and elsewhere, all money needed for handling and carrying cotton could be secured at from 4 to 6 per cent, according to current rates in New York. "The farmers, thus being able to store cotton and carry it at a very low rate of interest, would not be forced to sell as soon as picked. Cotton would not be crowded on the market in the fall, thus breaking prices. "Farmers and cotton buyers would then have the same advantages in handling their cotton which the west has had for many years through its elevator system. "Buyers for northern and foreign mills, being able to store cotton in bonded warehouses, could carry it in the south and ship it out from month to month as needed, thus benefiting the railroads and securing the lowest ocean freight rates. "Cotton warehouse receipts would become recognized in all money centers as first-class collateral, and the whole cotton crop would then be a bankable asset, revolutionizing the business to the benefit of the entire south."

— The bone of contention is primarily gold. Gold, of course, does not figure in the diplomatic controversy; but it is at the bottom of the whole trouble. The Boers came originally from Holland and settled in Cape Colony. They were driven from there by the British and went further north. The British followed and they had to travel again. Finally they settled an uninviting territory that is hemmed in by mountains, and in the course of time, after more fighting, came to an understanding by which the British agreed to let them alone in the future. Had it not been for the gold discoveries of a few years back, it is not likely that the British would have ever troubled them again.

With the discovery of the richest gold mines the world has ever known, there began to flock into the country hordes of adventurers from all parts of the world, principally from Great Britain; but also from the United States and every other civilized country until the strangers greatly outnumbered the natives. For their own protection, the Boers held to restrictions on the franchise that prevented the outsiders from getting control of the government. The outsiders have to pay most of the taxes and although allowed the benefit of the schools and other public institutions none of these are up to the more advanced requirements, and there is no doubt of the fact that the hardships that the strangers suffer are galling.

Great Britain ostensibly seeks to ameliorate the lot of the outsiders. She insists that they have the right of franchise after five years residence. The Transvaal reminds Great Britain that she had promised not to interfere with the domestic affairs of the republic, claims that she did not send for the outsiders and also that they are at liberty to leave if they do not like the conditions. Great Britain says that conditions have changed since she

promised not to interfere, and that her subjects are there to stay.

The last little war that the Transvaal had with Great Britain was in 1880-81. The British lost 1,159 killed and wounded and the Boers lost only 113. At that time the Transvaal Republic was merely a bankrupt commonwealth of ordinary farmers, armed with all kinds of rifles and provided only with such ammunition as private individuals happened to have in stock. During the past 10 or 15 years, the Republic has become immensely wealthy, thanks to the foreigners, and has been laying in immense supplies of artillery, small arms of the very best patterns and tons of ammunition. Right now there is a surplus of something like \$15,000,000 in the national treasury and many individual Boers are millionaires.

The country is surrounded by high mountains on three sides and can only be entered through well guarded passes. The open side is protected by strong forts, erected since the Jameson raid, in 1895. Several railroads traverse the country and for each of these the Boers have had constructed a number of steel forts on wheels. It is estimated that in all the Boers can muster about 50,000 or 60,000 fighting men, and as all the fortified towns have not only been well supplied with ammunition; but also provisioned so as to enable them to stand long terms of siege, there is reason to believe that notwithstanding the powerful armies that the British may be able to send against the sturdy Republic, the expected war, if it comes, will be no holiday affair.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. C. L. Wilmoth, Manager Factory Branch Warehouse of Charles M. Steiff, Piano Manufacturer, Charlotte, N. C.—Tells why the Steiff is the piano to buy and has two Ivers & Pond pianos cheap. Jas. M. Starr & Co., Leading Druggists—Says that they have the medicine with which to cure chills and fever and want 800 Strauss piano coupons by Saturday morning, September 30, for which they will pay cash. Kerr-Kimball Livestock Company—Says that they will have a carload of fine horses and mares for sale or exchange on next Monday, October 2nd, at their stable in Yorkville, and ask you to give them a call. Oliver E. Grist, Newsdealer, has a few copies of the "Dewey" Sunday Herald, at 10 cents, and Journal, at 7 cents each. Ganson Dry Goods Company—Says that on next Thursday and Friday they will have their millinery opening, and invite everybody to come and see the display.

WITHIN THE TOWN. Dr. Hanahan is delighted with the development of his French candy trade—"Lowney with name on every piece." He is getting new customers almost daily.

The livery stable of the Kimball & Kerr Live Stock company has been handsomely painted. Manager Poag is very well pleased with the manner in which patronage is developing. New goods are now arriving rapidly as is to be seen by the great piles of boxes opposite most of the dry goods stores. Mr. Strauss, however, says that the biggest shipments are yet to come. He found most of the New York merchants badly behind with their orders.

The question has been raised as to whether the York Cotton mills are within the corporate limits of the town of Yorkville. When the mill was built it was the intention of the builders to locate it just without the corporate limits. The town is incorporated as a circle, the outer limits being one mile from the court house. The cotton mill is located very close to the line; but whether within or without the circle, there is a difference of opinion that can only be settled by a survey. The matter was called to the attention of the graded school trustees recently, and that body has decided to lay it before the town council. If a survey should develop that the mill property, or a part of it, is within the corporate limits, then all or a part, as the case may be, will be subject to town and special school taxes, which have not heretofore been assessed.

A CHARLESTON VIEW.

The following is from the Charleston Sunday News of the 24th instant. It will be of some interest in these parts as illustrative of the position of the Charleston people in trying to find out where they are at:

"It's the cotton mills of upper Carolina," said a prominent member of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, "that force the local spot market out of reach of the bears, and disturbs the flow of staple in our direction just now."

"The rise in spot prices for the past week or more is directly traceable to the heavy interior demand. You see the crop is short of expectations—no doubt about that. Well, these mills have sold manufactured stuff to such an extent that they can't afford to take any chances on running short. The up-country cotton crop is tardy and the general September movement smaller than was expected, hence you can readily understand that these mill fellows naturally come into our territory to get cotton for immediate use. They are buying somewhat ahead, too, for every man is a bull these days; but the present status can't last long. At present the exporters are not in the market at all, because the local interior market is so high. This is not only the case here, but at other ports. "Why, Liverpool closed today at 2-64d off, while in New York Januarys closed 3 points higher than on Friday, showing that the demand for actual cotton in this country is such that it is even forcing the future market up. For two days New York has not responded to Liverpool."

"But what about Wilmington getting the cotton at Charleston expense?" was asked.

"Wilmington is getting a good bit of cotton now to be sure," he replied. "But that is simply because some party, (I might say a certain party,) up there has got several ships that he is bound to load. Ships on demurrage are a poor investment, you know, and it's cheaper to lose a dollar a bale in this country than two dollars across the water. I am free to admit that some of the cotton that legitimately belongs here is temporarily going to Wilmington; but that will not last. "The present conditions, believe me, are entirely unusual and temporary. They are brought about chiefly by the mill competition, and as soon as this interior demand is satisfied, say in 10 to 15 days, you will see Charleston handling the cotton that of rights belongs to her."

CALLED THE BLUFF.

An interesting incident that was not altogether without significance, occurred in Rock Hill one day last week. It is well worth telling; but at the request of the gentleman who came out in the lead, names are omitted.

A cotton buyer had just made a purchase of middling cotton at 6.37½—somewhat above export prices—and several gentlemen, including a well-known merchant, not directly engaged in the cotton business, were discussing the situation in a general way.

Presently there stepped up a cotton mill man who is more interested in low than high prices, and when the purchase was called to his attention, he looked at the sample and remarked: "Too high, too high. I don't want to buy at that price; I'd rather sell. I'll sell you 500 bales of strict middling at 15 points advance on that."

The cotton buyer did not accept the

proposition. He was not disposed to take the risk; but suggested that the offer be made to apply to a smaller lot.

"All right, sir; all right, sir. Well, make it 400 bales, 300 bales, 200 bales, or 100 bales; I don't care. Give me 6.42 and I'll deliver you any amount of strict middling you want in November and December."

"Will you deliver 300 bales in Rock Hill?" quietly asked the well-known merchant referred to.

"Yes, sir; yes, sir; right here in Rock Hill—strict middling at 42½—300 bales," repeated the mill president.

"I'll take it," said the merchant. Just then there was a slight attempt on the part of the mill man to renig; but the merchant would not listen. He only repeated: "Three hundred bales of strict middling deliverable in November and December at 6.42½. All right!"

During the next day several cotton men offered to take the merchant's end of the contract at a slight advance; but he did not sell. The mill man claims that he is in no danger of loss, as he had already bought the cotton for future delivery at a price considerably under that at which he sold.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. W. H. Herndon has fever. Mr. M. F. Jones returned from the northern markets Monday night. Messrs. Moffatt and Barron Kennedy left yesterday for Erskine college, Due West.

Mr. George Hart left on Monday for Columbia to enter the South Carolina college.

Mr. Chas. R. Clawson has secured a position as clerk with a firm at Monk's Corner, S. C.

Miss Emma McDill, of Hickory Grove, is visiting friends and relatives in Oxford, Ohio.

Misses Rose Hunter, Alma Walker, Blanche Lindsay, Laura Parish and Annie Wallace left yesterday for Spartanburg to attend Converse college.

Mrs. Jos. G. McNulty and children, after spending several weeks with Mrs. McNulty's parents in Yorkville, left for their home in New York on yesterday.

Mr. Robert Adams who has been with Jas. M. Starr & Co., left yesterday for Baltimore, where he goes to study pharmacy. Mr. Adams is succeeded at Starr's by Mr. Felix Walker. Mr. F. M. Harrison, of Walnut Grove, Spartanburg county, came to Yorkville Sunday night to attend the funeral of his aunt, Miss Mary Vise. He returned home yesterday morning.

Miss R. Emma Kennedy leaves today for Hardeeville, S. C., to take charge of a school at that place. Miss Amelia Kennedy has a school at Georgetown and leaves today to take charge.

Mr. R. A. Dobson left last Monday for Greenville where he goes to take a post-graduate course at Furman University. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Eula, who will enter Greenville Female college.

Mr. George P. Jenkins, eldest son of Mr. J. H. B. Jenkins has secured a position with the Roddy Mercantile company. The young man is to be congratulated and those who know him well think that the company will not be disappointed.

Charlotte Observer, Saturday: Dr. Edward Stitt came up from Rock Hill S. C., Thursday night on the 8.45 train and went on to Washington, whence he goes to San Francisco to join his ship, the Hartford. Dr. Stitt belongs to the medical corps of the navy. He has been on shore duty for three years, and now goes to sea for three years. His family will remain in Rock Hill. Captain and Mrs. W. E. Stitt, his father and mother, are in Rock Hill at present.

"Corneracker," the well-known newspaper correspondent, of Cherry Mountain, N. C., who recently visited Messrs. John F. and W. S. Gordon, near Yorkville, has sent The Western Vindicator, published at Rutherfordton, an account of his trip. The following is of especial interest in Yorkville: "Next day I went to the beautiful city of Yorkville, which abounds in nice and in many instances palatial residences, and high-toned chivalrous southern. I met Congressman Finley, Sheriff Logan, Superintendent Carroll and others. But a surprise was in store and of a pleasant nature. I saw the sign 'Dr. A. Y. Cartwright,' in gilt letters. I asked Will Gordon whence cometh A. Y. Cartwright. He said from Kentucky. While I respect the grand state of Calhoun and Hampton, my memory reverted to home scenes, and I registered a blood-red oath to meet him. I went to his office and he knew me. We are related, and both kin to the famous pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright. However, I have none of the ability of that old hero, and there is no present symptoms of my going into the ministry. We had a pleasant hour and he tendered me \$1 in payment for Vindicator for one year. That is your true Kentuckian. He feels proud of the land that gave him birth and never forgets a friend. Dr. Cartwright, I wish to say, is a gentleman and adorns his profession. He has the martial step and patrician air of his grand old Commonwealth, and will knock any man speechless who dares assail Kentucky."

Yorkville correspondence of The News and Courier: The Rev. B. J. Woodward, who during the past two years has been the pastor of the Baptist church at Clover and of Union church, four miles north of Yorkville, has resigned. Mr. Woodward has also during the time he has served the churches named served two or more churches in Laurens county. He will now devote his entire time to work in the latter county. He is a most excellent citizen, a high-toned Christian gentleman, and as a preacher has few equals. His determination to leave Yorkville and York county is very much regretted by his numerous friends and admirers here.

Until January 1st, 1899.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK ENQUIRER, filled with the latest and most reliable news, will be furnished from the date of this issue until January 1, 1900, for 56 cents.